[XXVIth Year.] THE [No. 1366.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, November 17, 1780.

LONDON, June 29.

THE debates in the house of commons on Wednesday last, plentifully turned from particular objects to the general measures that had been pursued by administration, and the present aspect of affairs. Severe censures fell on the ministry from several of the members of opposition respecting Ireland, the disordered and convulsed state of the nation, and the cause of all our distresses, the fatal plan for subduing America. This attack roused the treasury bench and their friends, and at last brought up Lord North. His lordship was more warm and explicit than usual. He observed, "that he had often been reproached for the unconstitutional measures by those very men who had done all in their power to defeat those measures; and that they, whose language and conduct upon all occasions tended to weaken government, and inspire the people with the utmost contempt of it, could yet gravely complain that that government was insufficient to maintain due order and regularity in the kingdom. With respect to Ireland, had ministry resolved to continue the state of the dominion under all the circumstances of which it so loudly complained, and refuse any mild concessions, to have drawn it from its difficulties, would these men have acquitted the measure? Would they have supported their assistance in favour of it? Loudly as they now complain of the continuance of the war, would they have forbidden the concession of thirteen states to be treated with our antient rival and enemy? Our war in America, continued his lordship, was the greater object. I would not be too sanguine, but we may be allowed to entertain agreeable hopes from the operations of our forces at the present quarter. There are other circumstances that encourage those hopes; many in the revolted colonies, who appeared zealous to throw off their acknowledged dependence on this kingdom, have since discovered themselves more attached to their gains than their independence. There are a number of individuals whom the war has greatly enriched. Many, even of these, shrink, it is said, at the bare mention of any extraordinary efforts to sustain their cause, and do not scruple to lend what they have acquired, to support the paper money, which, frail as it is found to be, is the only instrument by which the revolt can be maintained. Their boasted love of liberty is too weak to support itself against self interest. The enthusiasm has abated; they no more find who shall be foremost in defence of their favourite idea of independence. They begin to repent, it is said, about their proportion of the war, and each one endeavours to shift as much as he can of this burden from his own shoulders upon those of his neighbours, while their army has been unsupplied. Much has been said of the great assistance of the revolted colonies, though in consideration is not complete, and Maryland has not acceded to it. While the agents of congress at Paris have given exaggerated accounts of the resources of their constituents; they have been obliged to have continued recourse to France and Spain for all kinds of supplies, for arms, ammunition and cloathing. After so long a war, soon become disagreeable to one party. Notwithstanding all the reforms made by the minister of France, it is known that Louis XVI is obliged to continue all the taxes of the former, which it were to have eased in 1780; and that Mr. Necker cannot support the military operations of that kingdom, but by the force of credit, which, considering the loss it's commerce has sustained, cannot long continue." Upon this principle his lordship was persuaded that parliament would persevere in such measures as must finally establish the honour and commerce of the empire, and the safety and tranquillity of its dependencies.

Mr. Burke, colonel Barre, Mr. Dunning, and with great force in reply to his lordship's speech Charles Fox. [illegible] must have heard [illegible] of the warmth and force of all speakers on the occasion. We can only give a sketch of [illegible] affairs of Ireland, and the interference of Britain, both which had rendered the nation contemptible in the eyes of all Europe. He did not dispute the right of Ireland to the advantages it had lately obtained; but all the world knew, they had been gained as much against the will of the ministry, and as truly by force of arms, as the independence of America. What might have been granted as an obligation, and a bond of amity, had been evidently extorted by fear, and contained with an air of menace, to become a source of future contention, and perhaps rivers of blood. He remarked with great poignancy on the diametrically opposite principles upon which the same men had acted with respect to Ireland and America: "in their infatuated conduct, said he, resolution and concessions, ever misplaced, have equally operated to the disgrace and ruin of the nation. The colonies may boast that their arms have at once given a free trade to Ireland, and established their own independence; and however the sage conductors of our affairs may hope at a convenient season to take back the former, they never will be able to overthrow the latter. Partial triumphs have been a curse to us; and flashes of success, like an *ignis fatuus*, lead us on to our ruin.

The Americans, driven to resistance by our oppressions, have surprised the world with what they have dared, and what they have atchieved; the sound of applause from foreign nations, has reached them; such spirits are not easily quell'd; they have endured much for independence; they have possessed it a long time; they are proud of it; by all this they are better prepared to defend it. Their armies, it is granted, have sometimes been unsupplied, and fared hard; what has been the consequence? Have they mutinied? Have they disbanded? Have they gone over to the enemy? Nothing like it. Their general, like Cæsar, has set the example of contentment, and his soldiers, like those of the Roman, have only demonstrated an invincible attachment to their leader and their cause.

The succours they have asked, and readily received from France shew, that the cause is common to them both, and the interest mutual; and this being the case, such a kind of intercourse, instead of weakening, must every day strengthen the bands of the alliance. But France, it seems, with little or no additional expence, with all her resources, and with all the artifices of her great minister, must soon be bankrupt. Instead of expecting this, I dread, from the immense disproportion of loans at which we support the war, our own approaching destruction. At the rate we go on, France, without a single victory, must totally ruin us. But what can we say of the wealth of Spain? All the world knows her revenues were never in better order, and in these the Americans must find a sure support. I smile to hear the noble Lord in the blue ribbon talk of vanquishing them from their want of supplies. They have vast resources in themselves; their fields are covered with plenty; their pastures abound with flocks and herds; their landed interest, even during the war, encreases in value every day; foreigners know all this, and will be ready to lend them. We ourselves furnish them with vast supplies; what an immense quantity of provisions and goods of all kinds have their cruizers captured from the trade and public stores of this nation? But their consideration, we are told, is not complete. It may not be formally, but it is virtually; we have felt it. And should any thing be wanting on this head, we ourselves shall cure the defect. They may differ among themselves in unessential points while they think they are safe from our power, but press them with arms and they will be perfectly united; that partial success, the expectation of which pleases so much the noble lord, will only confirm their confederation, and call forth new exertions. Their government is already established, and in most if not all the colonies, appears as well settled as if the revolution had taken place a hundred years ago. What madness then must it be in this nation to continue a war with such unsupportable burdens, with no prospect of final success, and only to plunge ourselves into deeper destruction."

POUGHKEEPSIE, Oct. 26.

His excellency our governor is returned here from Tryon county.—We are informed, that after the repulse of the enemy by the militia and levies, under brigadier-general Van Rensselaer at Fox's mills, sir John Johnson, Brandt and Butler, with the Indians, separating from the main body of the troops, fled to the woods, crossing the country towards the Oneida. Our troops pursued the main body of the enemy up the Mohawk river, so closely as to prevent their committing any further devastation. At Fort Herkemer, they left the river, and struck across the country towards Oneida. The pursuit was continued by the militia and levies, headed by his excellency the governor, till within about 15 miles of that place, when their provisions being entirely exhausted, many of them having been near two days without any, and no prospect of the supplies which were to follow them, on so rapid a march, arriving in time, they were obliged to return; or in all probability, the whole party would have fallen into our hands.

The force immediately under the command of Sir John, amounted to about 750 picked men, from the 10th and 34th British regiments, Hessian Yaugers, sir John's regiment, Butler's rangers, and Brandt's corps of Indians and tories.

The enemy had with them two brass mortars for 8 and 5 inch shells, and one brass 3 pounder. The former they concealed on their route, the latter, with all their ammunition, fell into our hands at the action at Fox's mills.—Nearly all the prisoners, and all the negroes, cattle, and other plunder, which they had collected, were also recovered. In the pursuit we have taken about 40 of the enemy prisoners, with Sir John's servant and baggage.—Our principal loss is colonel Brown and about 37 of his party. He was stationed at Fort Plank, and on the enemy's approach, was induced, by false intelligence of their strength and position, to attack them, and was led into the midst and received the fire of their main body, before he discovered them. The party of the enemy which appeared at Ball's-town, consisted of between 150 and 200 men, led by John Munroe, Esquire.

On his excellency's return to Albany, (pursuant to the act "subjecting all persons who shall come out from the enemy, and secretly lurk in any part of this state, to trials by court-martials, as spies,") he ordered a general court-martial for the trial of Jacob Shell, John M'Mullen and James Van Driesen, who were found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday last. The two former were executed accordingly, and the latter was reprieved for a few days.

These villains, it appears, had joined the enemy, were now in their service, and found lurking about the country, as is supposed for the purpose of recruiting, and obtaining intelligence for the enemy. As it is probable there may be many more of these gentry in other parts of the state, it behoves us to be very vigilant in causing them to be apprehended and brought to justice.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.

Friday afternoon arrived the privateer Fair American captain Decatur, from a successful cruize. On his passage up the Delaware captain Decatur took a ranging pickerooning boat from New-York, which had done much mischief to the small craft in our bays, and did not submit until fired upon by the Fair American, by which one man (prisoner on board the boat) was unfortunately killed, and two or three of the plundering crew were wounded.

The beginning of last week, during a violent gale of wind, part of the brick wall of an house in Front street above Poole's bridge fell down. Some men employed in removing the rubbish found the body of a man most terribly (truthed). It is supposed he had suffered instant death by this dreadful accident.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of character, dated at St. Eustatia, October 3.

"There is some talk of a Dutch war. Every dispatch is using in Holland for equipping their navy. They will shortly have fifty ships, including frigates, ready for sea. The Dutch man of war we have here is a 64, the admiral's name is Kruil. He returns the salute to all Americans. The said continental vessels will have gun for gun. We are no more troubled

with privateers in the road: the admiral is very ſtrict with them. He has ſeized a Dutch veſſel that had been condemned and ſold in one of the neighbouring iſlands for trading with the French."

In CONGRESS, *Oct. 14, 1780.*

RESOLVED, That a monument be erected to the memory of the late major general the baron de Kalb, in the city of Annapolis in the ſtate of Maryland, with the following inſcription:

Sacred to the memory of
THE BARON DE KALB,
Knight of the royal order of military merit,
Brigadier of the armies of France,
And
Major-general in the ſervice of the United States of America:
Having ſerved with honour and reputation for three years,
He gave a laſt and glorious proof of his attachment to the liberties of mankind and the cauſe of America,
In the action near Camden, in the ſtate of South Carolina,
On the 16th of Auguſt, 1780;
Where, leading on the troops of the Maryland and Delaware lines againſt ſuperior numbers,
And animating them by his example to deeds of valour,
He was pierced with many wounds, and
On the 19th following expired, in the 48th year of his age.
The CONGRESS of the United States of America,
In gratitude to his zeal, ſervices, and merit,
Have erected this monument.

Extract from the minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

ANNAPOLIS, *Nov.* 17.

On Monday laſt, being the day appointed by the conſtitution and form of government for the election of a governor of this ſtate for the year enſuing, his excellency THOMAS SIM LEE, Eſq; was unanimouſly re-elected. And the next day the honourable Daniel Carroll, James Brice, John H. Stone, Jeremiah T. Chaſe, and Samuel T. Wright, Eſquires, were choſen members of the honourable council.

Some of the enemy's ſmall armed veſſels have lately viſited ſeveral places on the Eaſtern ſhore and the mouth of Patuxent, where they have committed the greateſt outrages. Not content with plundering the inhabitants of their negroes, cattle, and other property, they have ſavagely laid many of their habitations in aſhes. Mouſby-hall, the elegant ſeat of colonel William Fitzhugh, and a handſome dwelling houſe, the property of John Parran, Eſq; both ſituated near the mouth of Patuxent, are entirely conſumed by means of theſe incendiaries.

By his EXCELLENCY
THOMAS SIM LEE, Eſquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS full power and authority is given to me, by and with the advice of the council, to continue the act, entitled, An act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purpoſes, from and after the tenth day of this inſtant, until the end of the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly, and to iſſue my proclamation accordly, provided the embargo be continued in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Delaware, ſo that the trade of Delaware bay be not open for the emolument of the people reſiding on the waters, or in the vicinity thereof. And it appearing, that the embargo hath been continued in the ſtate of Pennſylvania until the thirtieth day of this month, and in the ſtate of Delaware until the twentieth day of October next. And, Whereas by my proclamation iſſued on the ninth inſtant, by and with the advice of the council, the ſaid act was continued until this day, and having good grounds to believe that the embargo in the ſtate of Pennſylvania hath been continued in force. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the council, hereby continue the ſaid act until the end of the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly.

GIVEN at Annapolis, this thirtieth day of September, in the year of our Lord, ſeventeen hundred and eighty.

THO. SIM LEE.

By his EXCELLENCY's command,
T. JOHNSON, junior, ſec.
GOD SAVE THE STATE.

7

November 24, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the veſtrymen, churchwardens, and other inhabitants of St. Paul's parish, in Prince-George's county, intend in due time to prefer a petition to the legiſlature, for the ſupport of the chriſtian religion in that pariſh, for repairing the church, and other parochial charges.

THERE is at the plantation of David Scott, in Anne-Arundel county, a ſmall dark brown horſe, about 12 hands and a half high, has a ſmall white ſpot on his forehead, and a little white on his near hind foot, paces and trots, and about four years old next ſpring, is neither branded or ear-marked. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 10 *or* 100 *Dollars*

TAKEN up by William Hocker, at the ſugar land hundred, in Montgomery county, a ſmall bay or cheſnut ſorrel horſe, about 12 or 13 hands high, appears to be old, has a ſtar in his forehead, and branded on the off ſide of his jaw with a ſwivel ſtirrup. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w3

500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

Greenberry's point, Oct. 2, 1780.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 2d of July laſt, a negro woman named JUE; ſhe is about forty years of age, very black, and has a wen on her brow by the border of her hair (or wool) the only certain mark to deſcribe her by; as ſhe has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen ditto, a callico ditto, a ſtriped ſilk jacket, a new country made linſey wooſley jacket and petticoat, with others of country cloth, &c. When ſhe went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a moſt notorious villain, who intended to paſs her as his wife and free; ſhe went from Baltimore in a ſhip called the Enterprize, and ſhe was diſappointed in her ſcheme by the ſhip not ſtopping at Annapolis; ſhe has ſince, as I am informed, been ſeen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulany's negroes, and in Baltimore county, between the town and Elk-ridge landing, by ſome free negroes and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are her brother and daughters; ſhe has been frequently in Baltimore town on Sundays, and at nights at a mulatto woman's houſe named Sal Needam, who lives among the French houſes; ſhe is ſiſter to Stubbs and harbours her. Any perſon who will ſecure her in any gaol in this or any other ſtate ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

6 DAVID KERR.

Charles-county, William and Mary pariſh, October 8, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after due publication of this advertiſement, a petition will be preferred to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying that a law may be paſſed, to tax the pariſhioners of the pariſh aforeſaid, for the purpoſe of repairing the glebe houſing.

Signed by order of the veſtry,
5 T. HARRIS, regr.

Weſtminſter church, ſept. 28, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after due publication of this advertiſement, a petition will be preferred to the honourable the general aſſembly of this ſtate, praying that a law may be paſſed, to tax the pariſhioners of the pariſh of St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, for the purpoſe of ſupporting a miniſter of the goſpel, and for defraying other neceſſary parochial expences.

Signed per order of veſtry,
9 SAMUEL JACOBS, regiſter.

TAKEN up by John Parks, living near Tuckahoe-bridge, in Talbot county, a ſmall bay horſe, about 13 or 14 years old, docked ſhort, drags his hind feet very much, and has a white ſtar in his forehead; likewiſe a black mare and colt, the mare is about ſix years old, docked, has a white ſtar on her forehead, ſome white ſaddle ſpots, the colt is about a year old, neither of them have any viſible brand. Their owners may have them on proving property and paying charges. 3 w3

TREASURY-OFFICE, Sept. 13, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that bills of credit are now in the office for exchanging the quota of this ſtate of the bills of credit emitted by congreſs, agreeable to an act of the general aſſembly.

9

FOR SALE,

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, has ſerved 12 years to merchant mill and is complete in that buſineſs. No other motive than his having attempted to eſcape to the enemy induces the proprietor to diſpoſe of him. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe is requeſted to apply to colonel William Fitzhugh, Calvert county. 2

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES, &c.

COURTS of JUSTICE, Nov. 3, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this committee will ſit at the ſtadt-houſe from 9 o'clock in the afternoon until 3 on each day during the preſent ſeſſion of aſſembly.

3 By order, G. RANKEN, cl. com.

Charles county, October 18, 1780.

I HAVE in my cuſtody, committed as a runaway, a negro man named HARRY, who ſays he belongs to Patterion Fletcher, of Culpepper county in Virginia; he is a ſhort and ſet fellow, about twenty-four years of age, ſpeaks good Engliſh; had on when brought to gaol, an old white country cloth jacket, and an old pair of country linen trouſers. His maſter is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

4 Benj. CAWOOD, jun. ſheriff.

Charles county, Auguſt 23, 1780.

BROKE gaol yeſterday evening and made their eſcape, the two following fellows, viz. a negro man committed to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 21ſt of July laſt, by the name of GEORGE, the property of John Bellon, of Prince-George's county, informed of Frederick county, he is a ſmall fellow, and appears to be young; he is a Guinean, but ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh, and appears to be very artful and cunning; had on and took with him when he made his eſcape, an old white linen ſhirt, a country linen ditto, a pair ſhort linen breeches, and a felt hat. And a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, committed to my cuſtody on the 10th inſt. for poiſoning, he is a ſmall fellow, about 18 or 19 years, and talks bad English; had on a country linen ſhirt, and old country cloth breeches. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negroes, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive a reward of one hundred and fifty continental dollars for each, or either of them, and all reaſonable charges paid, and if brought home to me, one dollar for every mile above county. tf

5 BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. ſheriff.

July 21, 1780.

Office for ſtating and ſettling the public accounts.

THE commiſſioners find it neceſſary, for the public ſervice, to give further notice that the honourable aſſembly, at their laſt ſeſſion, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A ſupplement to the act for the aſſeſſment of property," the IVth ſection whereof is as follows:—"And *be it enacted*, That the ſeveral collectors, at the time of ſettlement of their accounts with the commiſſioners of the tax for their county, ſhall account to the ſaid commiſſioners for the treble tax due by law in their counties reſpectively, and the ſaid collectors ſhall pay the treble tax on them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treaſurer of his ſhore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public aſſeſſment, and in caſe of default they ſhall be anſwerable for and liable to pay an intereſt of ſix per cent on the ſaid ſums; *and every collector who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the ſame into the treaſury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, ſhall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commiſſioners for ſtating and ſettling the public accounts.*"—And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many inſtances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the ſeveral collectors will therefore be pleaſed to take notice of the neceſſity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable aſſembly at their next meeting.

Signed per order
10 T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

TAKEN up at the plantation of [illegible] Wilſon, near Bladenſburg, a black horſe, 14 hands high, paces, has no brand, is about 6 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE in Charles-ſtreet.